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THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Vol. XL.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1864.

[No. 7.

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## AFRICA RESTORED BY NATIVE AGENCY.

A SERMON BY REV. SAMUEL E. APPLETON,

Preached in the Episcopal Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia, Sunday, April 19th, 1863.

Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God—*Psalm lxviii. 31.*

The scheme of Christian Missions is one of the most comprehensive benevolence. Its object is manifestly not to bring the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the knowledge of a single State or Kingdom, or Continent, but to the knowledge of every hamlet, family and individual of the human race. None are to be excluded from the influence it is calculated to exert, and the multiplied blessings it sheds abroad. Civilized and uncivilized, poor and rich, bond and free of every nation, tongue and kindred, are alike to participate in the Divine favors which it generously bestows. The Gospel is to be preached to every creature. There are no circumstances of life in which one of our race may be placed, however unfavorable; there is no position which he may occupy, however disadvantageous; there is no condition, however degrading, which can remove him from the proper sphere of missionary effort. If there be a lonely and insignificant island in the vast ocean whose heathen inhabitants are unprovided with Gospel messengers and messages, and if this scheme puts not forth its helping hand, it so far fails.

In the way of its success there are great, yet not insurmountable difficulties. Labor must be expended and life sacrificed to effect it. In view of this, some one ventured to ask the late Duke of Wellington as to the propriety of carrying on the work of Missions. The only reply given by the world-famed warrior was, “Look to your orders.” Those orders, given by the great Captain of our

salvation, were: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Though it is undoubtedly true that the church must obey the command of her Head, yet has He left the *means* of fulfilling his commands to her. To assist her choice He leads by His providences, and unfolds their meaning by the illumination of the Holy Ghost. It is with the means to be employed that we have to do this morning. We have in our remarks exclusive reference to Africa; that vast continent whose population is one hundred and sixty millions. It is well known that our Church has had a mission in that benighted land for nearly thirty years. During that period the glad tidings of salvation have been preached through our instrumentality. But often have the lamentations of a bereaved mission and a bereaved church been swept across the Atlantic to our homes. They have told again and again of laborers being gathered to their rest, who had but just learned to put in the sickle or scatter the good seed. The last tidings were of this character. Two more graves have been dug in the Mission burial ground. Two more laborers have been laid unto their rest. Their funeral dirge is heard distinctly coming over the swelling billows which roll five thousand miles away. One of these laborers had been engaged in service for ten years. The other can scarcely be called a laborer, for she died just as she had taken into her hands the implements of service. She left this country in November last, and was in Africa only twenty-six days.

These facts, brethren, have led me to think of presenting before you the claims of another friend of Africa—the Colonization Society. Before doing so, it will be well to view more fully and generally what has been attempted and effected for this vast continent by Christian zeal and labor. I quote the words of an earnest friend of Africa: "Protestant Missions to West Africa were commenced in 1797, when the Edinburg, the Glasgow, and the London Missionary Societies each sent two missionaries. In three years, one returned enfeebled by disease, one had been murdered by a party of Foulahs, and the other four had fallen victims to the climate. The English Church Missionary Society commissioned its first missionaries in 1804. They arrived at Sierra Leone in April of that year. According to the latest accounts this Mission has 23 stations and 36 clergymen, 18 of whom are Europeans, and 18 are blacks; 63 male and 11 female native assistants; 9,996 native communicants, and 946 pupils in schools and seminaries. Such has been the progress of this Society's labors in Africa, that its last report announces the transfer of its Sierra Leone Mission to the independent position of a native church—self-supporting, self-governing and self-extending."

Our own Mission to Africa was established in 1836, and has scarcely operated outside of the limits of the Republic of Liberia. Its general summary is as follows: Missionaries, 4, including the

Bishop; Colonists, 5; Native, 7; Assistants, (foreign) 4; Colonists, 3; Native, 16; Candidates for Orders, (Colonists,) 3; Natives, Communicants, 357; of which number 200 are Colonists, and 149 Native. There are 345 pupils in the different schools. There are other flourishing Missions in this benighted country. It has been estimated that, connected with various Christian denominations along the West coast there are 150 churches, with 20,000 members: 200 schools are open with 20,000 children under instruction: 25 dialects have been mastered, into which portions of the Scriptures and religious books and tracts have been translated and printed; and that some knowledge of the Gospel has reached 6,000,000 of heathen Africans.' Surely the harvest is great, the result is magnificent. To accomplish this result, to gather in this harvest, has cost much.

We speak not of perishable wealth, of silver and gold, but of sanctified human life. The records of mortality among the white laborers are fearful. "Out of 117 missionaries," writes a devoted servant in that field, "sent out by the Wesleyan Missionary Society during forty years, no less than 54 died on the field—39 of them within one year of their arrival; and of those who survived, 13 were obliged to return, after a residence of from six to twenty-one months. During thirty years the English Church Missionary Society sent out to the same region 109 missionaries, more than 50 of whom died at their stations, 3 or 4 on their passage home; 14 returned with impaired constitutions; and in 1835 only three laborers remained."

Our own beloved Mission has in common with others suffered from the fatal climate. Those who have prayerfully watched its trials and labors, and have sympathized with its griefs, know full well the extent to which it has suffered for the cause of Christ. They remember full well the deaths of the devoted Minor, Smith, and Holcomb. They have stood beside the dying martyrs, noble men and patient women, as they breathed out their souls into the hands of their Redeemer. They have heard the last testimony of Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Hoffman. In those touching testimonies murmur finds no place. They are rather anthems of thanksgiving that they were counted worthy to suffer for Jesus. In the humble Mission burial ground at Cavalla, their bodies lie awaiting the sound of the archangel's trump to awaken them to a resurrection full of joy and glory. No splendid marble shafts rise to heaven to mark their resting places. No "storied urns," no "animated busts" are laid upon their graves. There, in that distant country, "heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap. Each in his narrow cell forever laid," the missionaries sleep. Thrice blessed is their sleep. They shall awake to put on glorified bodies, and look upon the Great King in His beauty. They shall be satisfied when they awake in His likeness.

As in the experience of other Missions, so has it been in ours;

the average length of life of the laborer has been very, very brief. Robert Smith and Henry Holcomb, two of the most promising young men of the Church of Christ ever sent to Africa, died in less than a year after they reached the field to whose cultivation they consecrated themselves. And so has it been that the Mission has lost the great majority of its workmen, either by death, or a return to this country, forced by ill health. These facts, brethren, are such as we can neither neglect nor ignore. They must be looked upon as Providential. They are deeply significant. Significant of what? What does the great mortality of those laborers mean? They go up as warriors to the castles and strongholds of heathenism. They scale the ramparts of the enemy. As good soldiers of Jesus Christ, they "wrestle not with flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." The weapons of their warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds. In their hands they hold not the glittering sword or spear, but the Word of the living God, the sword of the Spirit. Thus accoutré they go up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. Look at that little army. They plant the standard of their King under the very walls of the frowning fortresses of heathendom. Nay, they scale the walls, and plant that holy standard high upon the keep.

But it falls again and again from hands palsied by death. As often as it falls it is caught by those who press on eager for the honor. Why does that banner fall? Is it grasped by the enemy? No, the enemy has become a friend, and aids in throwing its folds to the breezes of morn and eve. Ah! that subdued fortress stands in a country whose atmosphere is burdened with the exhalations of death. In Africa's garden there grow the abundant fruits of sin—sickness and death. In a word, the climate is the great obstacle to the progress of Christianity. The white laborer faints and dies before the pestilential breezes. He dies often, as we have seen, ere he puts in the ploughshare, or scatters the seed.

Must the work then be abandoned? By no means. Are they no others capable of sustaining the work? There are. The Baptist and Methodist Missions have been devolved upon the natives themselves or colonists. And they are now successful. Africa is the home of the negro. His constitution is adapted to the climate. Let us take a single illustration: "The celebrated Niger expedition of 1842, organized under the auspices of the late Prince Albert, lost, in a few months' exploration of that natural highway of Africa, forty of the one hundred and forty-five whites which composed the officers and crew, while among the one hundred and fifty-eight colored persons not a single death occurred." If, then, Africa be the home of the negro, and if his constitution be adapted to that climate, it is he who should carry on the great work of evangelizing his native land. The inauguration of the work must be made, has

been made, by the white man. Faithfully has he thus far performed his mission. For some years longer, perhaps, he will labor amid scenes of sickness and death. But no one dreams that he will permanently be engaged in this work. His is the toil of sowing the seed, and laying the foundation. Afric's sons must gather in the ripe grain, and raise the superstructure. Ours is the work of initiation—theirs of carrying it forward unto completion.

The American Colonization Society has for its high and honorable object the enlightenment, civilization and Christianizing of Africa. The agents of its benevolent design are the colored people of America. They are invited to look upon poor, degraded Africa as their home. They are invited to assist in the moral and intellectual elevation of their fatherland. Observe, they who answer the Society's appeal are not forced to leave this land, but are volunteers to the cause of humanity and religion. They are volunteers in the true sense of the word. Their country calls upon them to aid in placing her among the civilized nations of the world.

It is to assist those who are willing to give up the associations and ties of their adopted land for Africa, that the Colonization Society was founded. Since its establishment twelve thousand of our colored people have responded to the call. They have gone to that far off country, having in their hands not the arms of horrid warfare, but the implements of agriculture, and all the instruments of prosperity and civilization. Do you ask for the results of this Society's efforts? We point you with sincere gratification to Liberia, now recognized as a Republic not only by the nations of Europe, but by our own Government. Do you ask the results, not only politically but as they affect the cause of humanity? We need only tell you that six hundred miles of sea coast have been rescued from the bloody, avaricious grasp of the slave-trader. As Christians, do you ask the results as they bear upon the preaching of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour? Here, too, we may give entire satisfaction. While it is not her avowed object to send the Gospel to Africa, yet this Society really does so. You have heard it this morning, in the brief history we have given of Missionary effort.

There is no antagonism between Missions and Colonization. On the contrary, they go hand in hand, as brothers engaged in the same, or at least a kindred work. The one enlightens and cultivates the intellect, the other sanctifies the soul. The Missions of Christianity are deeply indebted to Colonization. Believing, as I do, that Africa shall be sanctified by the Spirit of God, and the feeble missions shall become strong native churches, ruled and ministered to by native bishops, priests and deacons; I also believe that Colonization shall furnish those churches with some of these servants of the church. Indeed she has done so already. Both the Church of England Mission and our own have received teachers and ministers through this agency. If, then, you have entertained the idea of antagonism between these two friends of Afric, dis-

abuse yourselves of it at once. It is an error. They are fellow-helpers to the same great end. Some of those who leave this country for the Republic of Liberia, are men who will be of great advantage not only to the success of that commonwealth in the things of this life, but being followers of Jesus, will help on the greater and more momentous interests of His kingdom. From their ranks will step forth those who shall teach the heathen mind Divine truths in the sabbath school and from the pulpit.

In our text the Psalmist speaks in the language of prophecy : "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." The stretching forth of the hands, is the attitude of yielding submission or entreating pardon for crime. This, like all the predictions of inspiration, shall have a most certain accomplishment. Egypt shall yield submission to the Saviour, whom in His infancy she received, when he fled from the wrath of Herod. Africa shall weep for sin, and bow in humble supplication before the mercy seat of Jehovah. Aye, she shall bring presents unto the Messiah, with the kings of Tarshish and the Isles. She shall offer gifts—gold, frankincense and myrrh. She shall lift up her hands, not only in supplication, but also in thanksgiving. The prophecy of the Most High shall assuredly be fulfilled. Poor, chained, degraded, wronged Africa, thy shackles and fetters forged by the cruelty of ages, shall be knocked off from thy manacled and bruised limbs. Thou shalt arise from the dust and degradation of centuries.

A magnificent vision floats before my mind. I see Africa as she shall be when the dawn which is now breaking shall have fully come. I see her when her great rivers reflect as in a mirror the glory and brightness of noonday. Ah, how changed from the present ! The boundaries of civilization and Christianity shall not be the Senegal and the Gaboon. We should, indeed, praise God that two thousand miles of coast are now dotted with Christian settlements. As I look peeringly into the future I see, by faith in prophecy, that the bounds of Christ's kingdom yonder are co-extensive with the whole continent. Upon her hill-tops and among her vallies nestle churches of the redeemed. Over them have been anointed successors of Augustine and Cyprian. Heathenism has disappeared before the Gospel as the foul vapor before the rising sun. Regenerated by the Spirit of God, Africa knows nothing of chains and scourges, save as tales handed down as legends of a by-gone age. The promise is true which the Father made unto the only begotten Son : "Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."

Brethren, call not this vision the foolish phantasy of a disordered brain. It is suggested by the sober predictions of Divine truth. The humble missionary of the cross labors for this result. The Society whose cause I plead, dear to my heart, like John the Baptist, prepares the way of the Lord before Him. It levels moun-

tains of heathen delusion. It fills up plains of an unsatisfying creed with the promises and hopes of a satisfying and sanctifying Gospel. Civilization and knowledge shall make the crooked places straight and the rough places smooth for the coming of the Great King. Ah, how easy and pleasant the work of the Christian missionary to follow in the wake of such an instrumentality.

Because Colonization provides for Africa not only human knowledge and elevation, not only a preparation for the preaching of its religion, but also missionaries of the cross, who can endure the unhealthy clime, I commend it to your prayers and alms. In praying for and giving to it, you assist in the regeneration of a continent. As ye give of your substance to the cause of humanity, give your own selves to God. Remember, ye were bought with the precious blood of Christ: therefore, by foresaking every evil way, and exercising an humble trust in the merits of the crucified One, glorify God in your body and spirit, which are God's.

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#### ADDRESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE DRAYTON.

We have before us, in handsome pamphlet form, published by order of the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, an account of the "Proceedings at the Inauguration of Liberia College, at Monrovia," and have read it with an unusual degree of interest. We think we hazard nothing in the assertion that the addresses delivered by Chief Justice Drayton, Ex-President Roberts, and Professor Blyden, do them the highest honor, as well for their eloquence and sentiment as for their appropriateness on the occasion, as they would do credit to any faculty of a similar institution in either the Old or the New World. Two of the speakers are already well known to our readers, so we quote largely from a new and rising citizen of the Republic, Judge Drayton, the recent unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of Liberia. After speaking of the completion of the College building, Judge Drayton observes as follows:

We behold a Temple erected, to be dedicated to learning, to which our children may come, to imbibe civil and religious knowledge, and from which also a rich and refined civilization, with its conquering impressions, shall most abundantly emanate, to make wise the sons and daughters of this country. The taste and durability of every part of the College building, together with its spacious apartments, and its eligible and airy situation, must necessarily make it a very pleasant and desirable abode. These views of the building being considered, it is no less, in point of

decoration, a decided ornament to this city,—the landing-place of our “Pilgrim Fathers,” and the nursing mother of this growing Republic,—now covering a sea-coast of more than six hundred miles, with an interior limitation indefinite. It is not too much for her that has borne the conflict, clash of arms, daring exploits, to be made the cradle of African science and of liberty.

These reflections, most undoubtedly, draw us together from all parts of the country to this hallowed spot—to this Mount of Prospect—as a united, free, and grateful people, to dedicate this gifted Temple to Education, in all of its healthful ramifications, that its happy and powerful influence may be exerted over thousands of our heathen kinsmen, for whose benefit in part we are here, and for whose most exalted elevation, with ourselves, this building and institution has been presented to this nation. This high consideration makes this day auspicious to Liberia, in the inauguration of this institution of learning. We come here with devout hearts of gratitude to our Heavenly Father for this, another clear and unmistakable evidence of His favor—that He thus influenced the hearts of noble philanthropists in a distant land, to put in our possession an institution calculated as an instrument to disseminate religious and civil liberty more effectually throughout the land. These repeated instances of sincere interest in our welfare by our friends, to assist us in the great work of establishing and maintaining our nationality, ought to incite in us inquiring thoughts, as to the part belonging to us to uphold, enlarge, and perpetuate these monuments of benevolence; that from this time henceforward the vigor and energy of manly action may more clearly show itself than ever; that it is our duty and purpose to man the chariot of State, the Church, with a wholesome education, and go on to perfection; do it of ourselves; do it with a will and determination to achieve what we came to accomplish, even if we *die* in the struggle. This is an occasion of no mean import; not to be classed with the moments or days of popular excitement, or to be considered like the furious tornado, fiercely raging and collecting in awful grandeur the clouds at one moment, and then sinking into a dead calm, and leaving the ship it has just before furiously driven, to rest on the bosom of the sluggish ocean. This day, being of vital importance to our country, and one to which many have looked with deep anxiety, the watchword should be from henceforth—*a persevering march onward*.

While the elements of conflicting views were raging, and while many despaired of ultimate success or the realization of this happy boon, we are too happy that, with entire unanimity, we can thus congratulate ourselves, in view of the success thus gloriously achieved—and with united hearts and fraternal consent, bring our offerings of differences, and thus deposit them upon the common altar of national union, to be consumed by the all-powerful principle of love, which has its abode in celestial regions. The sacrifice

being acceptable to our Heavenly Benefactor, it will rise as sweet incense to the skies, to be returned only in such abundant blessings as shall eventually crown our united efforts to further this enterprise, with more than ordinary success. What people on earth have better reasons to love each other and be united than the people of Liberia? What people have suffered more than ourselves, taking into consideration all the past and present circumstances, to inaugurate a government upon the simple, heaven-born principle of man's right to claim, assert, and maintain his liberty?

The negro born on American soil has, after years of toil and suffering, returned to his fatherland, without purse or scrip, without the precious gift which this College is intended to bestow, to battle against the prejudices of a wild country; but, under these unfavorable circumstances, he has taught the world that a man is a man when he is allowed to try to show himself such. And to-day we behold this powerful auxiliary given to this nation, as a means to assist us in our arduous labors, as well as a proof of the conviction, on the part of our Anglo-Saxon brother, that his sable brother has, latent in his mind, all the principles and elements of manhood, only needing suitable instruments to bring them into exercise. They have shown their faith by their works; we are to show our gratitude by the efficient use we shall make of this legacy. The great utility of the erection of this State for the purpose of securing and maintaining African nationality has been, too, happily verified. The execution of our plans of government, by those who were but children, so to speak, in the science of letters, has proven to an admiring world the high ability of our race, under fair circumstances, to shed brilliancy in the most elevated walks of life. If so much as has been done is brought to pass by those who were only partially blessed with the powerful rays of education, it is pleasant to reflect on the future glory of the generations who are to be borne on the wings of this institution, whose object is to develop and give tone to those lofty geniuses of our race, who are to retain, by the power of knowledge, the sacred legacy of freedom bequeathed to us by our fathers, who, in the absence of profound education, but in the strength of Jehovah, have thus delivered to us these liberties unimpaired.

They having done so much, or such wonders, in the absence of those mighty facilities—an absence they doubtless deplored—have we an idea of the magnitude, power, and colossal strength of those who will go forth from this institution as ministers, statesmen, rulers, merchants, teachers, mechanics, and agriculturists? We only can imagine, and by holy faith pray, that such will be the entire and united appreciation of this legacy, that generations unborn may have it to sing, Great is the Lord, and worthy to be praised for His *great* deliverance!

We meet to-day not to test the efficiency of any newly-discovered arts of warfare—not to celebrate the victory of some coura-

geous chieftain, who has just returned from a bloody carnage, with the trophies of conquered territories dragged at the wheels of his triumphal chariot. We are here, not to give aid in the revel of the spoils obtained from the widows and orphans, whose homes have been spoiled by the strong arm of the desperado, to satisfy fiery ambition. No; a much higher and exalted object claims our attention and admiration, the value and greatness of which is more desirable than gold, than much fine gold. Education and the dissemination of letters, the diffusion of refinement, and the security of national virtue, by which so much has been effected for the past and present peace and happiness of mankind, are what claim our chief thought to-day. The inauguration of this College, this day, forms an important feature in our history, important as to the use we will make of it and the amount of support it shall receive from this nation. The obligations, of course, as to its maintenance and perpetuity, rests upon the nation, and no one can say he has no interest, for it is clear that fathers and mothers, rulers and people, are equally concerned. The public heart and affection must yearn after its offspring, that the lambs may be gathered to the public nursery schools, supported by the common consent and stipend of the people, and thus prepare a host of minds to grasp what nature's God has bequeathed to them. The growth and prosperity of a people is certainly in proportion to its intellectual improvement—and the mind being thus cultivated it is, as we are aware, more susceptible of the great saving truths of the Bible. It is, then, for the perfection of these high and lofty principles, that this institution has its existence amongst us. Education has done a great deal, as you know, in all enlightened countries; for, in consequence of its power being brought into contact with minds susceptible of its golden touch, mountains have poured forth rivers of wealth, the arid wastes have been made fertile, and from it has sprung the golden sheaf to make glad the hearts of faithful and scientific husbandmen. Much, much more has been done in all countries by this powerful agency, than by any other. Who will venture to compare now the great success achieved by the founder of the art of printing with that attained by the conqueror of the world? More than three centuries ago the monumental skulls of the wild Tartar chief were mingled with the dust, and all the grandeur which he obtained, at the expense of the lives of millions, was wasted into oblivion by the first wind that swept over his grave; yet Guttenberg, with his movable types, has done more to dethrone tyrants, subdue rebels, and establish nations, than all the Tamerlanes the world ever witnessed. Knowledge, by this immortal invention, has traversed all seas, lands, and countries, and has left no desolation behind; but has dispensed peace and comfort, happiness and freedom, to thousands and millions who were once miserable slaves. These wilds are destined to be made glad, and the solitary places to sing the triumphant march which letters shall have achieved on this continent.

Shall we speak of those mighty geniuses—Watt, Fitch, Lawrence, and a host of others, whose special characters will, perhaps, be portrayed before you to-day, in one or the other form, who were brought forth from the dark abode of the unknown, but who are now, with lightning marches, extending their sway to every part of the globe, bearing with them the imperishable standards of civilization, and establishing the unfailing empires of commerce and agriculture, of the arts and knowledge, and enlightened liberty? A knowledge of letters, to the perfection it has arrived, has been, and is now, the powerful engine that has given life to these stupendous inventions with which man is blessed. Still further will it be carried. Lands yet covered with the pall of ignorance shall eventually be brought under its mighty and pervading influences. This continent, with all its rich and wealthy resources, with its abundant materials to make glad the hearts of its children, is intended and ordained to be brought under its genial sway, that, consequent upon the intelligence of its people, emanating from schools and colleges, hidden treasures shall be brought to light, by the powerful aid of scientific researches, obtained in our schools and temple of learning. By this powerful agency, the beds of rocks over which we pass daily will be converted into an immeasurable amount of gold; the distant mountains, the watered valleys, the variegated plains, and parts to us unknown, will be brought into juxtaposition with the sea-shore, and the heavy caravans groaning under their weight of wealth, will move in powerful columns here to this spot, Liberia, the cradle of science and of liberty, and empty their contents into her lap, receive civilized impressions, and return to tell of the things they have seen.

It is possible I am consuming more time than is allotted to me on this occasion, and hence I must hasten to a conclusion. In doing this I beg to introduce to the entire nation, to fathers, mothers, and friends, as well as to the young men of the land, this valuable institution of learning, which is now being solemnly dedicated, as a gift from noble-hearted friends in the United States of America. It is ours to keep, support, and defend. It will be our own shame and disgrace if it be not appreciated and enlarged. In the name of Heaven we receive it, with hearts of gratitude, with the hope that it may be handed down, with others of a similar class, to those of our race yet unborn. This day may be made the epoch from which every public enterprise may be dated; such as asylums, hospitals, charitable institutions, and other monuments setting forth the liberality and greatness of a free people. I am too happy, and I am sure that every Liberian is glad, that this College can be inaugurated with a Faculty of our own people; men fully qualified to occupy the positions to which they have been called. This is a great deal for our infant country; and it is hoped that all other vacancies in the Faculty, when required, may be filled by our own people. In the first place, our

attention is drawn with pleasure and admiration toward our own Roberts, the able President of the College. That he has been honorable and successful in the past is our security for his future career in this exalted enterprise. We turn with more than ordinary delight toward the youthful giant, Professor Blyden, of whom we can speak with assurance, that we can depend on him, at home and abroad, as being a qualified representative of the capacity of the black man to occupy the first rank in literature. We can accord to the Rev. Professor Crummell, the unfading laurels he has gained in intellectual improvement, than whom Africans cannot have a better representative, for the world has already acknowledged his superior ability.

Is it a dream or realization, that such as I have spoken of today are in our possession? May the God of all goodness speed, secure, and give ample success to this Institution! May its influence be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land! May the echo fly from one extremity of the land to the other, and being caught by the mountain breezes, be thrown far beyond its lofty confines, to be felt in the remotest regions; and when the great end shall have come or been attained in the redemption of our race and continent, may the chorus be joined by the celestial myriads, to swell the jubilee that such an occasion will excite, by ascribing honor, praise, glory and dominion to our God, for the religious and civil liberty ordained for all men alike.

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### WEST AFRICAN TOWNS AND PEOPLE.

We extract from the London Reporter, the following interesting paper, prepared by T. A. Taylor, Esq., the late British Vice Consul for Abbeokuta:

Sierra Leone, our best settlement in Western Africa, is a thriving colony. The mail steamers, on their voyages to and fro, remain only from four to forty-eight hours at any of the places at which they touch. At Sierra Leone their stay is of the latter duration; and during this time, I found the means of taking a drive to some distance round Freetown; and it was pleasing to observe indications of prosperity everywhere evident. Good roads, good fences, neat and clean huts or cottages, no idlers, but, on the contrary, every one engaged in various occupations, and all presenting an air of peaceful contentment and eager pursuit. The clear mountain streams of the district do not here flow uselessly along, for at almost every one of them several groups of women were to be seen beetling, on the great boulders or stones that are everywhere by the river's sides, the large baskets of clothes they had taken out with them to wash. Freetown itself, the capital of the colony, presents a most busy scene; indeed, the native traders and shopkeepers do not seem one whit behind those of London in skilfully exhibiting their wares, and encouraging peo-

ple to buy. Some of them, too, I understand, have risen from nothing, and if possible, less than nothing, to comfortable independence; and many of them, I doubt not, find themselves in easy circumstances: for it was no uncommon thing to see a venerable-looking man, black as jet, and with hair white as flax, sitting comfortably in his large shop, while his numerous assistants attended to the customers.

Freetown can boast of a cathedral and numerous churches of various denominations. It has also a substantially-built and most commodious market and other public buildings, as commissariat stores and barracks, and a comfortable Government-house. The census, taken in 1860, showed a population of 41,624, with 11,418 dwellings in the colony; 15,782 of the population were liberated Africans, and 22,593 had been born in the colony. Perhaps the most gratifying piece of information disclosed by this census is, that of the whole population, only 3,351 remained pagans, and only 1,734 were Mohammedans; 15,180 were Methodists, and 12,954 Episcopalians; 11,016 children were taught in the schools in the year. The Governor reports that "the customs' receipts have increased to 20,000*l.*; that the internal trade of the colony is steadily growing; and that the population is rapidly learning the general customs of civilized society, engaging in commercial transactions with surprising diligence and avidity, submitting on the one hand, to the various necessary imposts, and, on the other, gladly reaping the benefits of enlarged communications, and in many instances amassing wealth, enabling them to vie with European enterprise."

We thus see that both the general appearance and the statistics of the colony indicate good government and increasing prosperity; and whatever may be the fate of other British possessions in Africa, there remains, I think, no doubt that the money expended here has not been thrown away. An influence must go forth from this place—and, indeed, is rapidly spreading—that will have a mighty effect in the regeneration and improvement of Africa.

Many of the more civilized and educated blacks are even now going from here to their fatherland in various places in the far interior of Africa; and although I have heard these people reviled without mercy and without measure, still I hold to the belief that such a dissemination of even partially educated people, in a country so utterly ignorant, cannot fail to have a very great and good effect. No doubt some, perhaps even many, of these emigrants and returned slaves leave their good manners and civilization where they found them—at Sierra Leone; but I can testify to the fact that this is not the case with all; and can anything be more unjust or more injurious than for men, whose position entitles their words to more than ordinary credence, to stamp a whole class as utterly bad because of the wrong actions of a few—acts, too, some of which, perhaps, are often resorted to merely in retaliation, or possibly even to protect their own interests against real or fancied injustice.

We will now say something of the Gambia, which also seems a

thriving colony ; but Bathurst, the capital, at which the vessels anchor, being situated on an island, and our stay there being of the shortest, I had of course no opportunity of observing the state of the surrounding country. In the town of Bathurst, however, there is all that bustle and activity which indicate an industrious and prosperous people. Here, as in Sierra Leone, there is a large and well-arranged market, in which the various products of the country (but principally those of domestic consumption,) and such European imported articles as are in daily use, are exposed for sale and barter. Everywhere women might be seen sitting by their stalls, while busily engaged in other occupations also, as sewing, spinning, with that oldest and most time-honored instrument, the distaff, dressing or otherwise attending to their children, grinding corn, stringing beads, making mats and nets, embroidering, preparing food, &c.; nor was it all uninteresting to see the numerous forms into which the same article of food was dressed and exposed for sale, as if to suit all tastes and tempt all appetites.

The natives of Africa generally are, I think, on the whole, larger than the people of our own country ; and at Bathurst they struck me as of usually large stature. In the streets I passed several groups of eight to a dozen each, of Mohammedans and pagans from the surrounding country, and they were all certainly not inferior, indeed, I think, superior, in size to the men of our life-guard and dragoon regiments. In the country, too, between Lagos and Abbeokuta, I was much struck with the size, remarkably fine proportion or symmetry, and great muscular development of both men and women, and particularly the latter, owing no doubt to the fact of their having the heavier work to do. It was certainly surprising to see the great broad shoulders and brawny arms and legs of these female laborers, as they trotted along with burdens of from 50 to 120, or even 160 pounds, on their heads, which they carried apparently with the greatest ease, though not without bringing every muscle of the frame into full play ; nor were they unfeminine withal. Bathurst has by far the best houses of any of our colonies on the coast. Many of the European residences are, in every respect, superior buildings, large, substantially built, commodious, and even elegant. The population of Bathurst is said to be about 9,000. Our trade with this colony is very small, the principal exports being red wax and ground-nuts to France, from the latter of which an oil is extracted in that country, which is generally sold as salad-oil.

Originally the mail-steamers called at Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, but now the calling-place is Cape Palmas, at the south-eastern extremity of this promising Republic, and from here a considerable trade is springing up in palm oil, &c. Cape Palmas, as many are no doubt aware, is in that part of Africa called the Kroo coast, the natives of which are in many respects peculiar, and very different to those of other parts of the country. It is here that men of war, and vessels trading to the various places along the coast, procure

additional hands to do the more exposed work within the tropics ; and I believe it is a fact, that none of them have ever yet been known to work in a state of slavery ; nor does even domestic slavery, so common in all other parts of Africa, exist amongst these people. Occasionally slavers have called here, and engaged men in the usual way ; but instead of returning them to their native country, as agreed upon, have carried them off to the West Indies, where, I have been well informed, they would suffer every possible kind of punishment, and even death itself, rather than submit to the terms and bonds of slavery. I have known them myself, when not well treated in palm-oil ships, to leave *en masse*, and endure all the horrors and privation of living in the bush, rather than return to the captain, who they considered had oppressed or ill-treated them. Although inconsistent with the intended brevity and scope of this paper, I am tempted to relate an incident of this kind in which I happened to have occasion to take part, so far back as the year 1852. The Kroomen, about twenty in number, of one of the palm-oil vessels in the Bonny river, which is about 1,000 miles distant from Cape Palmas, conceiving that they were ill-treated by their captain, embraced an opportunity to escape, and made their way round to the New Calabar country, from whence every effort had failed to induce them to return, though they were obliged to live only on such food as they could pick up in the bush, with perhaps an occasional bit from a passer-by.

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### DEFEAT OF THE DAHOMIAN ARMY.

On the Guinea coast is the Bight of Benin, where the river Ogun empties, formerly a chief rendezvous of slave traders ; and sixty miles inland, finely situated on the river, is the important city of Abbeokuta, which contains a population variously estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000 souls. The history of the city and its inhabitants is extraordinary. When it was visited in the year 1849, by Rev. Mr. Bowen, of the Baptist mission from America, the population was supposed to be not far from 100,000, originally made up of refugees from about one hundred towns destroyed by war. It was founded about fifty years ago, and called Abbeh-o-kuta ("Understone") from the fact that at first a few persons took shelter on the shelving sides of the granite rocks on which it is situated. The length of the city, as measured by Mr. Bowen, was within a few rods of four miles, and the width from two to three miles, the whole enclosed by a strong wall, beyond which were farms extending in every direction for a long distance.

The origin of the wars is ascribed to the petty jealousies and intrigues of independent Egba towns, of which surrounding tribes took advantage to secure slaves for Cuba and Brazil, or slave markets beyond the Niger. It was through some of these, who had been recaptured and sent to Sierra Leone, and afterwards returned to their countrymen, that the Wesleyan missionaries were invited to settle at

Abbeokuta, where much success attended their efforts and those of the Episcopal mission.

As would be natural among the savage and semi-barbarous tribes of the western coast, the rising greatness of Abbeokuta excited both the envy and cupidity of their old enemies, who resolved upon destroying the city. Several formidable assaults were made, all of which were successfully repelled, and of late years the people have carried on a prosperous traffic with the coast. At one time they also enjoyed the friendship of the King of Dahomey, but he turned on them in battle, and was driven of in ignominious defeat, with the loss of his royal chair. According to accounts just received, this king has again been vanquished, losing 3,000 warriors killed or prisoners.

The Anglo-African, of Lagos, states that the name of the present king is Teuge, and that his army left Abomey on the 24th of February. The first halting place was Chotonu; there they stayed four days; the next was Kurugba, the third Aisunu, the fourth Wonu, the fifth Zirigbonu, the sixth Aisoehogon. Between this and the seventh halting place, Isume and Opera river, the boundary line between Dahomey and Yoruba was crossed. The eighth station was Refurfu, after which place they passed the Yewa river, and slept at the ninth place, Beshe. The tenth station was Jiga, where they stayed four days. From this place they marched to the river Owiwi, twelve miles to the west of Abbeokuta, where they rested for a short time, and then went in the night towards Abbeokuta. After having refreshed themselves by an early bath in the river Ogun they attacked the town about 6.45 in the morning. The time of actual travel was from morning 6 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M., during twelve days. The time of rest at Chotonu and Jiga was eight days, which together with the twelve days travelling makes up the time between the 24th of February and the 15th of March.

"An African" records, in a communication to the London Times, the subjoined particulars of the attack and defeat of this long vaunted expedition :

"On Monday the 15th of March, the Dahomian army, with the King at its head, encamped at Owiwi, which is about twelve miles from Abbeokuta. Before six o'clock on Tuesday morning the frequent reports of a gun fired at Aro, one of the five gates of Abbeokuta, gave warning to the Egbas that the Dahomians were in sight. The Abashorun had made every preparation for the defense of the town. "Abashorun" signifies the principal chief, and, as this word is curious in composition, I may as well explain that its literal meaning is, "A King of Heaven opening out everything."

The enemy approached boldly enough. He had three brass field 6-pounder pieces, bearing the inscription upon the breech of "Mexico, 1815." He advanced in a column of 3,000 strong till within fifty yards of the wall of Abbeokuta, then suddenly displayed his

flags, extended his lines, and marched rapidly towards the wall. The Egbas immediately opened a tremendous fire on the serried lines, and arrested them at once.

The Dahomians were utterly defeated. In fact, they have never met with such a signal defeat—not even in 1851. They lost upwards of 1,000 in killed; and the number of prisoners is said to exceed 2,000. The whole strength of the King is stated to have been 10,000 men and women.

The Dahomians fled in two divisions. In front of the division which took first to flight was the doughty King himself. The Egbas pursued both divisions and slaughtered the fugitives without mercy and without a pause. Seeing the discomfiture of the King, the inhabitants of the neighboring crooms turned out and joined heartily in the general massacre. Out of his three field-pieces, the King had the misfortune to leave two in the good keeping of the Egbas."

The success of the Egbas is an event over which the friends of right and religion will rejoice, as it must prove a powerful check to the incursions of their old enemy, the Dahomians. The slave trade has thereby received a severe blow, and an impetus must result to commerce and civilization which will soon tell on the destiny of that important but undeveloped region of the great African continent.

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#### AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

There are two organizations of African Methodists, denominated the African Methodist Episcopal and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches. The membership of the former was estimated in 1860 at about 20,000—that of the second at about 6,000. Both, in all essential points of their ecclesiastical economy, fully agree with each other and with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is a well-known fact, that a very large portion of the slaves of the Southern States were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Southern Methodist Almanac of 1860 states the colored membership of that church as amounting to 188,000. Of these, a considerable number having lately the liberty of choosing the communion with which to connect themselves, are naturally gravitating towards the African Methodist Churches. In consequence of this the African Methodist Episcopal Church, at its recent Quadrennial General Conference, was able to announce that its membership had increased from 20,000 to 50,000, and the Zion Church reported for North Carolina alone an increase of 2,000 members.—*The Methodist.*

## NATIVE BISHOP OF NIGER.

The most recent ecclesiastical appointment which Lord Palmerston has made well deserves notice. "Adjai," now better known as Samuel Crowther, a native of Ochugu, in the country of Yoruba, has been selected as Bishop of Niger. The past career of Mr. Crowther is but too full of the melancholy interest attaching to thousands of his fellow-countrymen. In 1821 he was carried off from his home and exchanged for a horse; then he was exchanged for something else, and cruelly treated; then he was sold for some tobacco; next, shipped on board a slaver, he was captured by an English man-of-war, and landed at Sierra Leone in 1822. In that colony Adjai was baptized. He took the name of a well-known evangelical minister, and was thenceforth "Samuel Crowther." Four years after his baptism he married a native girl, Asand. He loved learning; from a pupil he became a teacher; for years he was schoolmaster at Regent's Town; after this he accompanied one of the Niger expeditions as interpreter; and then came to England. Completing his studies at the Church Missionary College, Islington, he was ordained by the Bishop of London. As a clergyman he has labored zealously, and among other things has translated the Bible into his native dialect. On one of his visits to this country he was very graciously received by the Queen and the Prince Consort, and now we learn that he is to be Bishop of Niger.

The new Bishop has no cathedral in his diocese, the history of which forms a sad record of the deaths of many devoted men. One brave missionary after another has sunk down, weary and forespent, to breathe his last upon the burning sand. The appointment of a negro to the bishopric is one of much significance, politically and religiously. In it the Church has performed a catholic action which must tell for good upon the population included in the diocese, and in which we cannot but rejoice, because of the impetus which can scarcely fail to be given to the extension of native agency.

We look upon this appointment as not only important but interesting. For many years the English Episcopal Missionary Society has desired to see the consecration of a native Africian Bishop. Their desire is now about to be accomplished, in the case of a missionary trained by themselves. One of the first fruits of their labors in their first and most interesting mission field, Sierra Leone, is to be consecrated a Bishop to preside over native churches, gathered by their instrumentality from among the tribes of Western Africa. Years ago did Sierra Leone become not only a flourishing native Church, but the mother Church of other churches around, and now she sends out a Bishop to preside over these churches; in them twenty-five native ministers have now been ordained, and successive Bishops of Sierra Leone have borne the most satisfactory testimony to the ability and fidelity with which they discharge their ministerial duties. Over these the Bishop of the Niger will now preside, and introduce such an organization as may tend to secure their permanence and extension.

## PRESBYTERIAN AFRICAN MISSIONS.

Summary view of the African Missions of the (O. S.) Presbyterian Church, May 1, 1864.

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Missionaries & Ass't Miss.				SCHOLARS.						
		Mission begun.	American.	Ministers.	Native.	Lay Teachers and others.	Male	Female	American	Native.	Boarding.	Day.
LIBERIA.....	Monrovia.....	1842	1	—	—	—	1	—	65	—	60	—
	Kentucky.....	1850	1	—	—	—	1	—	56	—	4	+
	Harrisburg.....	1854	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	+
	Greenville, or Sindoh.....	1847	1	—	—	—	1	—	63	—	—	+
	Mount Coffee.....	1860	1	—	—	—	1	—	19	25	—	+
	Marshall.....	1863	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Settra Kroo.....	1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
	Corisco—3 stations, 4 out-stations.	1850	3	—	—	—	2	—	15	73	—	—
NEAR THE EQUATOR.....	At home.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of African Missions.....	—	11	—	5	—	5	—	15	290	70	33
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	80
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	201

† Not reported.

From the Journal of Commerce.

### THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

In glancing over the recent message of President Benson, of the Republic of Liberia, the reader cannot fail to receive new encouragement in the belief that a bright future awaits that people. Besides 6,000 native Africans received from slave ships, and not far from 200,000 aborigines residing on the soil, they have within their borders nearly 12,000 persons of color settled there by the American Colonization Society, the majority of whom were born in the United States. Admitting that these men labor under natural disabilities more formidable than those developed in most other races, they are still urged forward in the path of an enlightened civilization by powerful incentives. Many of them are liberally educated, graduates of our own literary institutions, and fully confident that they are working out, under auspices most favorable, a grand experiment in behalf of the race of which they are at once the type and representatives. The government is entirely in their own hands.

Their independence has been acknowledged by thirteen of the leading commercial Powers, including England, France, and the United States. They are already dignified in being the custodians of more than five hundred miles of Atlantic coast, once made horrid with the traffic of the slave-hunter, but now in many places blooming with luxuriant fields of sugar, coffee, cocoa, &c. In regard to agriculture, President Benson says progress within the last year has been very gratifying, the increase in the main exportable articles and those exclusively for domestic use, having been great beyond precedent. Now, as stated in President Benson's message, there is not one out of fifty among citizens of the Republic who will express a doubt "that the cultivation of these articles is the most profitable investment they can make of their time and capital, and that Liberia can be made to compete with any country on earth in quantity, quality, and price, and that she is encouragingly progressing to that point."

Of the recaptured Africans, it is stated that "the progress these people have made in conforming to civilized life has exceeded our most sanguine expectations." The receptacles originally intended for this class have been nearly completed in three counties, and are expected to prove invaluable to newly arrived emigrants during acclimature.

Notwithstanding the civil war in the United States has been prejudicial to the interests of Liberia, by diverting to the army many who otherwise would have sought to improve their fortunes by embarking thither, the African Republic advances steadily in her career of prosperity. She already boasts of thirty coast traders, built and equipped by her own citizens, beside a number of ships engaged in foreign commerce.

## CENSUS FACTS.

The CENSUS REPORT for 1860, soon to be issued, contains material for constant reference. The following from the introductory chapter, is an interesting condensation of returns;

Looking cursorily over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States, from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000: equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23.44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of the ten years. By a law of April 16, 1862, slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia, the owners of slaves having been compensated out of the public treasury. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, together with the Federal District, contained, according to the eighth census, 19,203,008 persons, of whom 18,939,771 were white, 237,283 free colored, and 41,725 civilized Indians. The increase of both classes was 5,620,101, or 41.24 per cent.

The increase of the classes of population is thus noted:

In the interval from 1850 to 1860 the total free-colored population of the United States increased from 434,449 to 487,970, or at the rate of 12.33 per cent. in ten years, showing an annual increase of above one per cent. This result includes the number of slaves liberated and those who have escaped from their owners, together with the natural increase. In the same decade the slave population, omitting those of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, increased 23.39 per cent., and the white population 37.97 per cent., which rates exceed that of the free colored by two fold and three fold respectively. Inversely, these comparisons imply an excessive mortality among the free colored, which is particularly evident in the large cities. Thus, in Boston, during the five years ending with 1859, the City registrar observes: "The number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one." In Providence, where a very correct registry has been in operation under the superintendence of Dr. Snow, the deaths are one in twenty-four of the colored; and in Philadelphia, during the last six months of the census year, the new City registration gives 148 births against 306 deaths among the free colored. Taking town and country together, however, the results are more favorable. In the State registries of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the distinction of color has been specified, the yearly deaths of the blacks and mulattoes have generally, though not uniformly, ex-

ceeded the yearly births; a high rate of mortality, chiefly ascribed to consumption, and other diseases of the respiratory system.

## CENSUS OF SLAVES AND FREE COLORED.

Census of—	Free colored.	Increase per cent.	Slaves.	Increase per cent.
1790	59,466	—	697,897	—
1800	108,395	82.28	893,041	27.97
1810	186,446	72.00	1,191,364	33.40
1820	233,524	25.23	1,538,038	28.79
1830	319,599	36.87	2,009,043	30.61
1840	386,303	20.87	2,487,455	23.81
1850	434,449	12.46	3,204,313	28.82
1860	487,970	12.32	3,953,760	23.39

The greater apparent increase among slaves from 1840 to 1850 is connected with the admission of Texas in 1846. For the future, the rate will probably continue to diminish; and to apply unchanged the rate of the last ten years must give results exceeding rather than falling short of the truth. The following estimates, therefore, have been computed on the assumption that the rate of the last ten years, 22.07, shall continue twenty years longer, or until 1880, after which the rate is diminished to 20.00 until the close of the present century, for the colored population. And to facilitate comparison, the next column exhibits the aggregate of whites, free colored and slaves, based on the well known and very correct assumption of a mean annual increase of three per cent.

## PROBABLE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Free colored and slaves.	Aggregate of whites and colored.	Percentage of colored.
1870	5,421,900	42,328,432	12.81
1880	6,618,350	56,450,241	11.72
1890	7,642,020	77,266,989	10.28
1900	9,530,424	100,355,802	9.50

Thus, according to the best estimates, the total population of the United States at the close of the present century will be about a hundred millions. All observing persons will perceive that the relative increase of the whites exceeds that of the colored, and that the disparity is gradually becoming more and more favorable to this part of our population. Leaving the issue of the present civil war for time to determine, it should be observed, if large numbers of slaves shall be hereafter emancipated, so many will be transferred from a faster to a slower rate of increase. In such case, nine millions of the colored in the year 1900 would be a large estimate. Of these, a great proportion will be of mixed descent, since in 1850 one-ninth part of the whole colored class were returned as mulattoes, while in 1860 it is more than one-eighth of the whole, and 36 per cent. of the free.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Concord on Thursday evening, June 9.

In the absence of the President, the Hon. N. G. Upham, L. L. D., took the chair, and made some interesting remarks concerning the magnitude and importance of the work of the Society, and the necessity of perseverance in its labors in these troublous times.

The Treasurer, L. D. Stevens, Esq., reported an increase of receipts for the past year, being entire, over \$500.

Encouraging statements were made by Rev. F. Butler, Agent of the American Colonization Society for northern New England, concerning the late Annual Meeting of the Parent Society, and its present plans and prospects.

The following resolution was introduced by Rev. H. E. Parker, of Concord, and unanimously adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That though, for obvious causes, emigration to Liberia is for the present retarded, the claims of this Society upon the munificence of the good for its missionary, educational, and philanthropic work in Africa, and the aid of such emigrants as apply, were never more urgent than now, and the prosecution of its labors never more imperative, and that our hearty co-operation with the Parent Society, for the increase of its funds, is hereby pledged.

L. D. Stevens, Esq., introduced the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted, viz :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Society are hereby presented to such clergymen of this State, as have in any manner during the past year, called the attention of their people to the work of this Society, and have taken a collection in its aid; and that we renew our request to all pastors in the State for a like favor in the ensuing year.

The following officers were elected for the year ensuing, viz :

**PRESIDENT**—Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D.

#### VICE PRESIDENTS

Hon. N. G. Upham, L. L. D.	Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D.
Rev. D. J. Noyes, D. D.	Hon. David Culver,
Hon. Wm. Haile,	Hon. John H. White,
Rev. John R. Young, D. D.	Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D.
Hon. Joel Eastman,	Isaac Spalding, Esq.

## MANAGERS.

Hon. Onslow Stearns,

Rev. H. E. Parker,

Rev. Prof. Patten,

Horace Webster, Esq.

Rev. C. W. Flanders, D. D.

SECRETARY—S. G. Lane, Esq.

TREASURER—L. D. Stevens, Esq., of Concord.

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## INTERESTS TO BE SECURED.

The history of the American Colonization Society for forty years furnishes abundant evidence of its usefulness, and demonstrates the practicability of its plans and the wisdom of its operations. Nearly six hundred miles of contiguous territory on the west coast of Africa, with an average inland depth of some thirty miles, has been secured by fair purchase from the native proprietors. About twelve thousand of the people of color of the United States have been provided with a comfortable passage, six months' support after arrival, and a homestead in Liberia. Upwards of five thousand native Africans, rescued by American cruisers from the loathsome holds of slave ships, have there found a happy asylum. A government has been established, republican in its form, and officered exclusively by colored men who emigrated from this country. Agriculture and commerce are increasing, institutions of learning, including a college building, with a full faculty of their own race, have been planted, religion has taken deep root, and the elevating influences of law, art, and the English language have there a new home. The Republic of Liberia, which declared its independence in 1847, has been formally received into the family of nations by Great Britain, France, and other leading powers of Europe, and by Brazil and the United States in the western World.

At this juncture in our national affairs, this rising African Commonwealth offers a solution of the question as to the best and permanent welfare of the American colored population. Many are in want, private charity is being exhausted, and it is not to be expected that this class will be pensioned upon the public treasury any great length of time. Many will remain in the place of their present residence, but the younger portion of them will choose to

exercise the right to emigrate. Where so natural a home for them as on their own ancestral shores? Where does there open a field so inviting and so promising for them and their descendants? A continent, foreign to the white man, invites them, with relatives and friends and acquaintances ready to greet and to aid them. There they are at once admitted to all the social and political rights and privileges of freemen.

Repelling forces here and attractions there will greatly hasten this result. An emigration has set in from Europe, which is represented in the recent arrival at one of our ports, in a single day, of over five thousand souls! These myriads come to be the laboring element, and practically to stand in the black man's stead in every part of the country. Western Africa is incomparable in fertility and the rich rewards offered to agricultural industry and legitimate commerce. The exports of the British colony of Sierra Leone, for 1862, are given as £68,814. In the prospectus of "The Company of African Merchants" of Liverpool, with a capital of £400,000, "which has been fully subscribed," it is stated that—

The total actual value of imports from Western Africa into the United Kingdom for the six years, 1856 to 1861 inclusive, (being the latest official returns,) amounted to..... £9,804,356

The value of British and Foreign Goods exported from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa was—

In 1827.....	£155,759
In 1840.....	410,798
In 1850.....	890,216
In 1860.....	1,145,434

The people of the United States have the means at hand of readily commanding a large share of the valuable and growing trade of Western Africa, and at the same time of essentially aiding a race which has powerfully helped to build up our great prosperity and renown. Let our efforts be continued and enlarged to strengthen the foundations already laid in Liberia, and by generously assisting such of our colored population, as choose to remove, in their endeavor to settle in that attractive Republic.

The suppression of domestic slavery and the foreign slave trade, and the extension of civilization and Christianity in Africa, must

be done chiefly on the spot through the agency of organized communities of black men. Enriched and blessed will all those be who shall contribute by their prayers, their services, and their substance, in laying open a continent to virtue, liberty, and pure religion.

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#### WEST AFRICAN NEWS.

The steam packet *Athenian*, at Liverpool, brought interesting information from the West Coast of Africa. The long vaunted expedition of the King of Dahomey against Abbeokuta and the Egbas, had been undertaken and had come to a disastrous close. On the 16th March, the Dahomian army, with the King at its head, approached the wall of Abbeokuta, and began a furious attack. In the advancing columns were Amazons, who fought bravely and desperately. The Egbas opened fire, arresting them at once, and utterly defeating them.

Abbeokuta, which has now a population, it is said, of 200,000 souls, was commenced in 1825 by some native Africans, who fled to it because of its natural security from the clutches of the slave-hunters. Other wanderers arrived to seek and to find an asylum. This free and almost Christian town has long excited the hatred of the King of Dahomey; but it is not likely he will again venture to attack it. The result cannot but be looked upon as important in a religious, political, and commercial point of view. Abbeokuta is several hundred miles south of Liberia.

Two public companies had been organized in Monrovia; one called the **CARYSBURG LIVE STOCK COMPANY**, to introduce and improve the cattle of Liberia; the other, the **UNION AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE COMPANY**, whose proposed field of operations is the St. Paul's river.

An Act had been passed by the Legislature of Liberia authorizing the President to aid and encourage the immigration of persons of African descent into the Republic from the West Indies. Ten acres of land are to be assigned to a single individual, and twenty-five to a family. This is an important measure, and it is hoped will meet with success. Hundreds of the residents of Barbadoes are said to be desirous of removing to Liberia, and would gladly

avail themselves of the provision offered to the worthy colored people of this country—of a free passage and support, and house-room and sustenance for six months after arrival in Liberia—were the Colonization Society to extend these bounties to them. We trust that some plan may be adopted whereby many of the intelligent, industrious, and economical residents of Barbadoes and the neighboring Islands may be enabled to reach Africa.

The emigrants by the "Thomas Pope" were doing well. Among these, were Rev. Summerfield Wilkinson and wife, of Illinois, who had settled at Edina, and it is stated "are much pleased with their new homes."

A prominent official of Liberia wrote from Monrovia, April 9th: "The agricultural interest, if cared for and promoted, will, in two or three years hence, be prominently foremost of all the other secular interests of the country. Between the English and American traders here, has been divided all the sugar manufactured this year on the St. Paul's—the manufacturers receiving in return for it bills on England and America. This ready sale of sugar by Montserrado county, and the yet active demand for more, have begot in the three leeward counties quite a spirit of emulation. This is good, and I heartily wish all an abundant success."

"I heartily wish more of our people would be convinced that it will be more advantageous to them to direct their attention to and employ their energies in Agricultural pursuits, than to continue to depend as much for sustenance and success on the native trade of the coast."

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#### PROVIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.

We invite attention to the sermon by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Philadelphia, published in this number of the Repository; in which is pointed out, with signal force and perspicuity, the workings of Providence which indicate that the plan of blessing Africa is mainly by means of the colored race in this country; and that a reunion on their own continent will afford the brightest display of Divine goodness towards this long afflicted people.

## ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

**DEATH OF AN ABLE MAN.**—Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, ex-Chief Justice of New Jersey, died at Newark, N. J., on the 11th of June, in the 88th year of his age. His life was full of honors and of wise and worthy memories for regard and incentive. He was long President of the Historical Society of New Jersey, and of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West. Judge Hornblower was President of the New Jersey Colonization Society from its formation till a few years since, when in consequence of the infirmities of age he requested to be relieved. He was also a Vice President of the American Colonization Society.

**READY TO GO.**—At the last general term of the Supreme Court at Rochester, New York, Mr. Henry W. Johnson, a colored man, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor in the courts of that State. Mr. Johnson was formerly a barber in Canandaigua, studied law under H. Cheesbro, Esq., and is said to have passed an excellent examination. In a letter from Mr. Johnson, written since his success, he remarks: "I have occupied almost every leisure moment in trying to qualify myself for future usefulness in Africa. I am now ready to go to Liberia. If the Society will extend to me the same facilities offered me last year, I will go in the ship that usually goes in the fall."

**THE BOLTON SCHOOL.**—Miss Henrietta Bolton, lately deceased, by her will bequeathed \$5,000 to the President of the Maryland Colonization Society, in trust, for the endowment of a school for female children in Liberia, to be called **THE BOLTON SCHOOL**.

**BÉQUEST.**—Among the bequests made by Mrs. Finley, widow of the Rev. R. S. Finley, who died in Peoria, Illinois, was one to the Presbyterian Board of Education, to be appropriated to the Christian instruction of youth in Liberia.

**PALM OIL** is one of the most valuable natural products of Western Africa. In 1818 the declared imports into England were 1,465 tons; in 1823, 3,328 tons; in 1831, 8,164 tons; in 1841, 19,853 tons; in 1860, 40,216 tons; and in 1862 it reached a valuation of £1,784,310, or nearly equal to \$8,000,000.

**TRANSITION OF CONGREGATIONS.**—In the last report of the English Episcopal Missionary Society, it was stated that two years ago several native congregations in Sierra Leone had been set free from connection with the Society, having their own native clergymen. Some anxiety had been felt as to the success of this experiment; but the result was most encouraging. Not only have these congregations raised the stipends of their ministers, but have materially increased their missionary contributions, and in one or two instances have raised funds for replacing their old and dilapidated churches with new structures. All that the Society still does is to afford aid for the training and theological institutions.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.**—In the journal of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, the devoted missionary at Cape Palmas, occurs the following: "Dec. 29.—The anniversary of our Sunday Schools was held to-day. A pleasant meeting it has been. At noon about one hundred and twenty-five children assembled at St. Mark's Church with their teachers, twenty-one in number. A number of addresses were made after the opening devotional exercises; and the children brought forward their missionary collections in baskets adorned with flowers, and boxes with various devices, some of which were appropriate and beautiful. The total amount received was \$31 51. After the exercises, the schools walked in procession to a beautiful hill, where the afternoon was pleasantly passed and each class was provided with refreshments."

**EPISCOPAL MISSIONS AT CAPE PALMAS.**—The journal of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, for the first month after his return from a visit to England, has been received. He met with a very warm welcome on his arrival. Five persons were confirmed at St. Mark's by the Bishop, December 27. Mr. Hoffman had begun to build a house for the blind, to cost about \$250. Mr. and Mrs. Minor are to have the charge of the inmates, who are to be taught to work, and, as far as they can be, to read, on Mr. Moon's system of raised letters.

**THE NIGER MISSION.**—The English Episcopal Missionary Society is extending its missions along the banks of the Niger. The last important place occupied is Ghebe, which is not only a confluence of waters, but also of languages. Nine languages are spoken there. The resident missionaries require to be versed in two or three languages at least; and so we read of a sermon being preached by the same missionary first in the Igbira language, then Nupe, then a third.

**MULTITUDE OF LANGUAGES.**—Amidst the singularly constituted population of Africans, brought together from their own countries, by a singular chain of events, to Sierra Leone, are spoken one hundred distinct African languages, which the *Church Missionary Record* says "have been admirably analyzed by Rev. Dr. Koselle in his *Polyglotta Africana*."

**SLAVE TRADE ON THE WHITE NILE.**—The slave trade in the White Nile country, for a long time held in restraint and sufficiently feeble, has had for some years an extension truly frightful. Every year more than one hundred vessels leave Khartoum for the purpose of hunting down the negroes; and slaves who have formerly been brought in by stealth are now dragged publicly along the highways of the country, and even through the streets of Khartoum, with the yoke on their necks.

**MORAVIAN MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.**—From a published table it appears that the total of the baptized adult membership is 3,751, and of the adult candidates for membership 1,623, and of baptized children 2,978, who, together with 300 under discipline, gives a total of converts connected with the Mission of 8,645. The whole number of children attending Day school is 2,101, and of children attending all the schools, 2,539.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. M. M. Clark, one of the three delegates from the African Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently in session at Philadelphia, made the following statement in his address:

"The ground on which now stands the house in which our General Conference is holding its session, is the same spot on which stood the old blacksmith shop, well known in our history—the only Church property which we in the beginning owned, and worth less than \$500. Our real estate and church property may now be estimated at about two millions of dollars, located in the New England States, the Middle States, the North-Western States, in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and California. The membership of our connection is 50,000; attending our congregations, 300,000; local preachers, 1,000; travelling preachers, 300; ordained ministers, 200, and three bishops. Our missions are in nearly all of the States just named; our missionaries number 20. We have facilities for the education of our people. There are about 1,200 day schools; teachers of color, 1,000—educated at the various institutions of learning in this country and in Canada. Our Sabbath schools are to be found in nearly all of our meeting houses, taught principally by the members of our Churches. We have about 100,000 children attending our Sabbath schools—200,000 volumes of Sabbath school books."

JUSTICE.—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have, on the recommendation of Viscount Palmerston, granted the sum of £100 'as of Her Majesty's Royal Bounty,' to the widow of the late Mr. Consul Hanson, (colored) who, it will be remembered, lost his life in August, 1862, in an heroic attempt to save the Royal African mail-steamer Cleopatra, which had run aground at the mouth of the Sherbro river, West Africa. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has also confirmed the appointment made by Major Blackall, Governor of Sierra Leone, of the eldest son of Mrs. Hanson to the post of Surveyor of Customs. The high character and great ability of the young man were prominently dwelt upon by Major Blackall in recommending him for the office.

A SUCCESSFUL CRUISE.—The screw steam gun-vessel, *Espoир*, Commander S. Douglas, left England on September 27th, 1860. On the 19th of November, 1860, off Gallinas river, she captured a Spanish brig, and subsequently, near Ascension, the barque *Clara Windsor*, with 570 slaves. The *Espoир* was occupied until July, 1861, in suppressing the slave-trade. She was then engaged in escorting the *Sunbeam* up the Niger to Onitsha. She then cruised on the North coast until May, 1862, when she was ordered to the South, where she captured, July 22d, off Congo, the barque *Traviata*: in October, 1862, the Dutch barque *Jane*, or *Fleet Eagle*; in November, 1862, the Portuguese launch *E*, with £1,200 for the purchase of slaves; and in August, 1863, the brig *Haidee*, with 590 slaves. The total amount of her prize-money will amount to £10,000.

AFRICAN COTTON.—The diminished supply of Cotton from Western Africa has been owing to unusual causes. The increased production up to 1859, in which year 3,447 bales were exported, had excited sanguine hope that larger quantities would continue to be received, but the imports have since fallen off, and seem now to have entirely ceased. This result is attributable to the wars now raging between neighboring tribes, which have been continued for several years, and in consequence of which trade with the interior has been wholly obstructed. It is stated that thousands of bales of cotton, together with other property, are now lying useless and suffering great injury at Abeokuta, the transport of which is prevented not only by the interrupted communication, both by road and the river Ogun, between Abeokuta and Lagos, but also by the stoppage, through the feuds of adjacent tribes, of the ancient road from Ibadan to Ikorodu, and thence direct to Lagos.

THE SLAVE TRADE REVIVING.—A slaver arrived at St Helena on the 29th of February, in charge of Lieut. Acklun, of H. B. M. ship Griffon. The vessel is a brigantine, apparently Spanish, of about 130 tons, and is fully equipped for the slave trade. She was captured by the Griffon at Ambrezette, on the west coast of Africa, and is sent here for adjudication. There were no slaves on board at the time of the seizure. The slave trade appears to be reviving, information having been received by the officers of the British squadron that thirty-seven vessels are being fitted out in ports of Havana for the purpose of embarking slaves from the African coast. It is reported that there are two steamers on the coast suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. Their movements are narrowly watched by the British cruisers. There are but very few Africans at the depot here at present, most of those lately brought in having been sent to the West Indies. Those recruiting for the Fifth West India Regiment are now being drilled, and will be shipped in the Matilda Atheling, now on her way from England for the purpose of conveying them to Jamaica.—*Helena Cor. Journal of Commerce.*

THE HONORED WORKMEN.—Rev. S. J. Whiton of the Mendi Mission, lately wrote: "The good work here goes forward slowly. Sometimes our faith is sorely tried, yet God's promises are sure, and we strive to toil on in the 'patience of hope and the labor of love.' The efforts of missionaries have not been put forth in vain. Many priceless souls have been led to Jesus. One great hindrance to the work is the inability of white missionaries, on account of the diseases of this deadly coast, to do what ought to be done; and I am fully convinced that the great work must chiefly be done by colored laborers."

#### RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

*From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June, 1864.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$50:)  
Concord—Hon. Ons. Stearns,

\$10. Hon. N. G. Upham,  
J. R. Walker, Esq., Mrs. M.  
G. Stickney, Mrs. T. D.

Merrill, each \$5. Hon. Ira A. Eastman, Dr. E. Carter, Mrs. R. Davis, C. Minot, S. G. Lane, each \$2. Rev. H. E. Parker, Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Arthur Fletcher, A. Tenney, L. D. Stevens, Friend, each \$1. Francis N. Fisk, Esq., \$4.....	50 00	Mrs. S. Root, Z. A. Hart, Samuel Cratt, R. A. Neal, each \$1. Rev. E. C. Jones, \$1,50. Mrs. J. W. Twitchell, 50 cents.....	38 00
VERMONT.			
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$51:)			
<i>Ascutneyville</i> —Rev. M. Kimball.....	1 00	<i>Cheshire</i> —Rev. Edward Bull, John A. Foote, each \$5. B. Ives, Mrs. A. H. Doolittle, Judge Hinman, ea. \$3. Rev. S. J. Horton, \$2. E. A. Cornwell, Miss Sarah Low, Mrs. A. C. Peck, Mrs. Mary Doolittle, each \$1....	25 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Hiram Harlow, S. R. Stocker, H. Wardner, L. C. White, C. Coolidge, Friend, each \$5. Rev. M. Douglas, H. D. Stone, Z. Kimball, each \$2. P. Merrifield, U. E. Damon, L. W. Lawrence, J. H. Simonds, D. Tuxbury, ea. \$1. others, \$9.....	50 00	<i>Wallingford</i> —Dr. J. B. Pomeroy, E. H. Ives, each \$3. Israel Harrison, Abner Hall, each \$2.....	10 00
			160 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Danvers</i> —Legacy of Israel Adams by P. Putnam, Ex., per Rev. J. Tracy, D. ....	500 00	By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$101:)	1 00
CONNECTICUT.		<i>Altoona</i> —Rev. S. A. Holman,	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$160:)		<i>Harrisburg</i> —J. W. Weir, \$25.	
<i>New Britain</i> —F. H. North, \$25.		J. McCormick, 20. Wm. Colder, \$10. Rev. T. H. Robinson, Hamilton Alrichs, Mrs. A. R. Warford, R. A. Lambert, Daniel Eppley, Mrs. Curtin, Judge Pearson, Immanuel M. Kelker, ea. \$5. Mrs. J. H. Briggs, Judge Hummel, ea. \$2. Dr. Fleming, \$1.....	100 00
Henry Stanley, \$15. Oliver Stanley, \$10. Horace Butler, Mrs. C. N. Rockwell, each \$3. G. M. Sanders, W. H. Smith, each \$2. O. H. Seymour, \$1.....	61 00		101 00
<i>Bristol</i> —W. H. Nettleton, N. Pomeroy, Deacon W. Day, Elias Ingham, N. S. Birge, S. E. Root, W. Barnes, E. S. Dunbar, each \$2. C. H. Sparkes, Thomas Barnes, Mrs. Clarissa Darrow, A. Norton, H. Beckwith, S. H. Sutliff, Dea. E. C. Brewster, L. Goodenough, ea. \$1. Mrs. S. Peck, S. P. Burwell, G. S. Atkins, ea. 50 cents. Capt. Peck, Mrs. L. Ives, each 25 cents.....	26 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Southington</i> —F. D. Whittlesey, Henry Lowrey, ea. \$5. Dea. Higgins, \$10. C. H. Upson, E. W. Twitchell, each \$3. Mrs. J. S. Bull, Mrs. Wilcox, George F. Smith, each \$2.		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	217 66
		OHIO.	
		<i>Cincinnati</i> —Legacy of Mrs. M. G. Swayne—part of Residuary Estate.....	500 00
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		CONNECTICUT— <i>Meriden</i> —Gen. W. Booth, to June, 1865...	1 00
		NEW YORK— <i>Albany</i> —J. H. Hickeox, to January, 1865.	1 00
		PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Philadelphia</i> —E. L. Witthaus, to January, 1865.....	1 00
		Repository.....	3 00
		Donations.....	362 00
		Legacies.....	1,000 00
		Miscellaneous.....	217 66
		Aggregate.....	\$1,582 66